MORNING EDITION

Japan Times Advertiser

MORNING EDITION

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

No. 15,718 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十七年十二月三十一日 Price 15 Sen

RIZAL'S DEATH REMEMBERED BY FILIPINOS

46th Anniversary of Hero's End Observed in Philippines as National Holiday

TRIBUTE PAID TO MARTYR

Vargas, Other Government Leaders Attend Impressive Ceremony Held in Manila

Domei

MANILA, December 30.—The 46th anniversary of the death of the great Filipino martyr and hero, Jose Rizal, who was executed, which the Philippine authorities this year proclaimed as a national holiday, was observed in Pagon Filipinas Park, formerly known as Luneta Park, at 9:30 a.m. today.

More than 30,000 Filipinos including the Chief of the Philippines Administrative Organ Jorge B. Vargas, government officials, school childrens and others attended the function.

Following silent prayer by all those present, Benigno Ramos, member of the new Philippine Service Association, gave a reading of the "Farewell Song" which Rizal read before his execution.

Reconstruction Progressing

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, December 29.—A typical Asia for the Asiatics is being realized here as reconstruction work in the local districts steadily is being carried on under the careful guidance of the Japanese Military Administration with the full collaboration of the native people, a certain high ranking military official on an inspection tour of the Visayan areas declared in a press interview today.

"Proclamation ceremonies for the formal launching of the 'Kalibapi' or New Philippines patriotic Association will be held tomorrow on Rizal Day," he continued.

"Due to the willing cooperation of the native constabularies, peace and order is being maintained without any difficulties," he said.

"As thousands of islands are scattered in the Archipelago, the policies of the Administration will be based in conformity with the customs and traditions of the respective tribes of the various districts. As an example, the rehabilitation work among the Moro tribe in Mindanao, will stress the customs of Mohammedanism which is favorably received by them," the official said.

In addition, more capable authorities are expected to be dispatched to the local districts to assist in guiding the rehabilitation work, the official disclosed.

Bank Term Prolonged

Domei

MANILA, December 30.—The Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines recently decided to prolong the term of banking operation of the Bank of the Philippine Islands, one of the two reserve banks inclusive of the Philippine National Bank, for one year more until the end of 1943.

In this connection, Jorge Vargas, Chief of the Philippine Administration, announced prolongation of the term of banking operation.

With the term of banking operation prolonged, the Bank of the Philippine Islands is obliged to pay up to the National Treasury a sum of 900,000 pesos as a sinking fund for its bank note now in circulation here.

Crash Victims Revealed

The Japanese Expeditionary Forces in South China on December 27 issued a statement in which the Forces confirmed the death of men taking passage on the China Airways Company's plane Shanghai, which crashed near Canton on December 1, 1941. Those who were killed included Kimbei Moriya, of the Airways Company, Shiro Isobe, of the Japan Eiga-sha, and Shinryo Tachibana, of the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun.

Returns to Nanking

Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to the National Government of China at Nanking, left here for his post by plane at 9 a.m. Wednesday. Ambassador Shigemitsu had been in Tokyo since December 20 to confer with the Government authorities here.

Prime Minister Inspects Training Institute

The Uchihara Training Institute in Ibaraki Prefecture was the scene to which Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo hurried Tuesday after the regular Cabinet meeting to encourage men who are being trained to become instructors to farmers in the national campaign to increase the production of foodstuffs, as well as youths who are undergoing training before going to Manchoukuo to become permanent settlers. The photo shows the Prime Minister, second from left, looking at two trainees in the process of making miso.

Tojo Exhorts Men Being Trained To Instruct to Up Production

Prime Minister Makes Overnight Visit to Uchihara Training Institute; Pleased With Enthusiasm Shown By Juvenile Colonizers Going to Manchoukuo

Prime Minister Hideki Tojo returned to Tokyo Wednesday from an overnight visit to the Uchihara Training Institute in Ibaraki Prefecture where he closely inspected it and gave valuable instructions to the so-called "propelling members" who are undergoing training there as instructors of farmers in connection with the agricultural production increase policy.

In the institute there are also a large number of juvenile colonizers undergoing training before they go to Manchoukuo for permanent settlement.

Prime Minister Tojo who got up early in the morning listened to an explanation of Viscount Tadaatsu Ishiguro, commander of the "propelling corps," and Kanji Kato, president of the Uchihara Training Institute. The Prime Minister saw many boy colonizers standing at attention in front of various dormitories as sentinels.

He happened to accost some of these boy sentinels, and asked one of them, "What is the most important asset for a Japanese?". The questioner was met by a prompt answer, "Yes, Your Excellency, that is Yamato-Damashii."

Prime Minister Tojo also put many other questions to other boys and was satisfied to hear them answer in readiness and to the point.

The Uchihara Higher National School, of which Mr. Kato is principal, and the first of the schools for sons of farmers, was then visited by Prime Minister Tojo. There he saw about 60 stalwart boys absorbed in judo exercises in a spacious hall. Intently, the Prime Minister witnessed the exercises of these boys ranging from 16 to 18 in age.

"How old are you?" asked General Tojo.

"I'm 16 years old, sir," answered one of the boys.

"You've fine physiques. Be brave and dutiful," the Prime Minister encouraged them.

Then Prime Minister Tojo personally reviewed the whole corps of these colonizers arrayed in a military formation and marching past him.

At the Institute Prime Minister Tojo delivered the following instruction to the members of the "propelling corps":

"Japan is a country endowed abundantly with foodstuffs in spite of the wartime and this is in striking contrast to the prevailing situation in other countries. The 100,000,000 people of the nation are daily faring well and satisfactorily. This year, the first year of the War of Greater East Asia, has realized a specially abundant rice crop. This is due to great efforts of the farmers of this country for a large rice crop after surmounting difficulties and under protection of Providence. I am prompted to express my hearty thanks to the farming class in general for this.

"Whether this country is able to achieve the objective of the War of Greater East Asia to a successful finish solely depends upon the future efforts of the 100,000,000 people. Foodstuffs must be increased to strengthen the fighting power of this country. Self-sufficiency of foodstuffs at home is a basic policy of this country. The foodstuff increase and establishment of agricultural communities based on Yamato-Damashii are the two greatest responsibilities flung on the shoulders of the farmers in general."

Japanese Cleaning Up Bandits in Ankwo; Two Prisoners Taken

Domei

PAOTING, December 29.—A Japanese Unit operating in the neighborhood of Woshan (Central Hopeh Province) now is engaged in mopping up bandits infesting the Ankwo district, it was revealed here today. On December 28, the unit attacked a part of the enemy 14th Battalion of Ankwo that made its way into Kuhsien, 11 kilometers southeast of Ankwo, forcing it to retreat in disorder. War results included 30 enemy dead left behind, two captives, 20 rifles, one Czech machine-gun, two pistols and 32 hand-grenades.

JAPANESE TONGUE GIVEN OFFICIAL STATUS BY S.M.C.

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 29.—Japanese was made the official language for all the documents of the Shanghai Municipal Council Police Force as from December 8, the first anniversary day of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it was revealed by the authorities today.

Early this year, the British and American officers in the Municipal Council Police Force were replaced by Japanese while the whole policy system was reorganized. Peace and order in the International Settlement are being satisfactorily maintained by the police force assisted by civilian guards.

Japanese is being taught to all the police officers. It is understood that the number of the Japanese officers will be greatly increased during the coming year.

HSINKING HAS RUSH SEASON

Financial Circles Experience Busy Year-End

Domei

HSINKING, December 29.—Reflecting the expansion of national power, and the unusually early arrival of agricultural products on the market, financial circles of Manchoukuo are having a busy year end.

Total bank notes of the Central Bank of Manchoukuo, outstanding as of December 27, amounted to Yuan 1,679,000,000, an increase of Yuan 349,000,000 as compared with the amount of the corresponding period of last year.

However, it pointed out that this increase is entirely due to the early arrival of agricultural products on the market and it does not show any inflation due to the distribution of non-urgent and unnecessary funds.

ENEMY TROOPS IN FRACAS

British and American Soldiers Killed In Fight at Oran

A fracas took place between British and American soldiers on the Oran wharf on December 27, resulting in one British soldier killed, one British soldier and one American non-commissioned officer drowned, according to a Tangiers dispatch to Rome relayed to Domei on Wednesday.

The dispatch further says 12 French belonging to the proletarian party have recently been massacred by American soldiers at Oran.

Thai Ambassador Leaves

Direck Jaiyanama, Thai Ambassador to Tokyo, who arrived at Fukuoka en route home, took off for Bangkok at 8:35 a.m. Wednesday to confer with his home Government, reports Domei.

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, December 31, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

European War Prospects

YOMIURI-HOCHI—In step with Japan's overwhelming war successes in Greater East Asia, our allies Germany and Italy also have maintained their victorious front in Europe. The Axis Powers have completely driven out Anglo-American influence from the European continent and, on the Eastern Front, their forces have thrust deep into the heart of the Soviet Union and succeeded in occupying vast enemy territory. Thus the European War which began on September 1, 1939, is about to greet its fourth New Year.

Success in its summer offensive has enabled Germany to secure control of the entire southern Russia and cut the Soviet strength in two, north and south. In the northern region, the Germans have pressed the Red forces hard on the Volga basin around Stalingrad, while in the south they have penetrated as far as the northern side of the Caucasus. With the setting in of winter, warfare in that sector has been frozen but the Axis camp centering on the German forces is strongly holding the positions it has taken.

In North Africa the American army has lawlessly invaded French colonies there but the Axis forces have concentrated their strength in Tunisia in order to smash the Anglo-American conspiracy to invade Europe at one blow. The Anglo-American camp sorely needs the seapower of the Mediterranean if it is to form a new front in Europe but Italy occupies a strategic position in mid-Mediterranean while the Germans are maintaining an iron defense in the eastern Mediterranean. The Anglo-American invasion of its African colonies has now thoroughly roused France, which has entered into positive cooperation with the Axis and strengthened its southern defense. Thus the Axis defense of the Mediterranean area has been markedly consolidated.

With increased industrial strength

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AXIS REPORTER SAYS ASIA BLOC SOLID REALITY

German Correspondent Declares People in Occupied Areas Cooperating

IMPRESSED BY PROGRESS

Traveled Through Southern Regions on 25,000 Kilometer Inspection Tour

With all-out cooperation extended by all the peoples in the Japanese occupied areas, the Greater East Asia Sphere may be considered an established and permanent reality, declared Wilhelm Schulze, Tokyo correspondent of the Algemeine Zeitung, in an article contributed to the Nichi Nichi.

In his article Mr. Schulze described the impressions he received during his recent month and a half tour of the Southern Regions together with three other Axis press representatives.

After his tour of 25,000 kilometers by plane and motorcar, Mr. Schulze said, the one fundamental impression that remains in his mind is that the hostilities that had raged in these regions already are a thing of "remote past and reconstruction work is the unshakable reality."

Everywhere, he continued, the native inhabitants are engaged in peaceful, constructive pursuits as if nothing had happened, turning a deaf ear to Anglo-American propaganda.

These people appeared to have no doubt that the new order brought about by the War of Greater East Asia will last forever.

In Java, the area least affected by warfare and the most peaceful of the Japanese occupied areas, this impression was the strongest felt, the German correspondent said.

Burma, where the British and Chungking scorched earth tactics were intensively carried out, will have to wait the longest period until prosperity is brought about, but with its vast resources Burma will become one of the best developed regions in Greater East Asia through Japanese-Burmese cooperation.

The inhabitants in the Southern Regions are fully cooperating with the Japanese, Mr. Schulze said, pointing out that in many areas the native people have spontaneously assisted the Japanese in the campaign against the enemy.

For instance, he said, Javanese workers protected factories and public buildings against the Dutch scorched earth tactics while in Sumatra they contributed to Japanese rehabilitation efforts by unearthing machinery hidden by the retreating Dutch.

In Burma and the Philippines, the people are participating to a large extent in the administration, the German correspondent said.

The spontaneous determination of the people of the Southern Regions to win the war together with the Japanese and then enjoy peace under a new world order is a decisive factor assuring Japan's victory in the war.

WARPLANES AGAIN RAID CHITTAGONG, CALCUTTA, FENI ENEMY FACILITIES

Brilliant Results Attained By Army Units On Dec. 28 Dawn

2 SHIPS SET ABLAZE

Warehouses, Wharves Blasted; 2 Foe's Planes Come Up to Fight But Quickly Flee

The Feni Airfield and Chittagong wharves in Eastern India again were subjected to heavy bombings by Japanese Army warplanes, it was announced by the Southern Army Forces at noon on Wednesday, according to a Domei cable from an undesignated base.

The announcement follows:

"1. Japanese Army Air Units carried out bombings on Chittagong wharves, Feni Airfield and facilities at Calcutta harbor before dawn of December 28 and scored the following results:

"(A) The attacking units against Chittagong scored direct bomb hits on two enemy ships each ranging from 2,000 to 3,000 tons and set them afire. Moreover, they blasted warehouses on the wharves, setting them ablaze. All this has been verified by our units.

"(B) The attacking units against Feni dropped bombs on the airfield, runways, and other facilities, blasting them seriously.

"(C) The attacking units against Calcutta bombed the military establishments on the east side of its wharf, setting fire to them at two places.

"2. During these air raids one or two enemy planes came up for fighting, but they were routed as they had no fighting spirit. All the Japanese planes returned safely."

Dewey Floating Dock Destroyed by Enemy Successfully Refloated by Nippon Navy

Domei

AT AN UNDISCLOSED PORT, December 29.—The Dewey floating dock which was destroyed and sunk by the fleeing United States forces at Mariveles Naval Port, southern end of the Bataan Peninsula, on April 7, this year, just before the Japanese occupation of Bataan, has been successfully refloated by the Nippon Navy Corps.

The floating dock was constructed in 1901 and named after Rear-Admiral George Dewey who, in command of the United States Asiatic Squadron, defeated the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay in 1898.

The dock is 500 feet long, 135 feet wide (106 feet wide in the clear), 64 feet high, 11,000 tons in weight. Equipped with three boiler rooms, three pumping rooms, a power generating room and an air compressor room at the portside, and a boiler room, a machine room and a coal bunker at the starboard, it has the buoyancy of 16,000 tons.

The dock can accommodate any warship up to 10,000 tons or an ordinary steamer up to 18,000 tons.

After the Dewey dock was removed by the United States navy to Mariveles in October 1941, from Alongapo Port, up to February 15, this year, the B class cruiser, Marblehead, one oil tanker, three destroyers and two submarines were reconditioned in the dock, it was said.

JAVANESE EXPRESS HEARTY RESPONSE

Kindly Treatment by Japanese Forces Fully Retributed By Inhabitants

Domei

DJAKARTA, December 29.—Responding to the kind treatment extended by the Japanese authorities in their hour of despair, the inhabitants of Rembang Province, Pati State, in middle Java, are wholeheartedly working for reconstruction of the island, it is learned today.

Immediately after the devastating fire that swept the province some time ago, the military administration granted 10,000 guilders toward the relief fund, and has subsequently taken various measures for the welfare of the people.

When the leaders of the Japanese Forces inspected the afflicted area recently, the Governor of the province expressed his deepest appreciation and gratitude on behalf of the inhabitants for the kindness and sympathy accorded them by the Japanese authorities, and pledged cooperation in the reconstruction work.

It will be recalled that under the former Dutch rule in that part of the island, the people were left in the hands of fate when the Dutch officials discovered that the district was unsuitable for the cultivation of sugar cane. Consequently, as compared with other regions, Rembang province remained far behind in its cultural facilities and establishments.

MITSUI TO ESTABLISH NEW STEAMSHIP FIRM

The shipping section of the Mitsui Bussan Kabushiki Kaisha will be dissolved and in its place the Mitsui Steamship Company, Limited, will be established to facilitate maritime transportation under wartime conditions, it is learned today.

The new company, it is understood, will be capitalized at ¥50,000,000 and is expected to undertake the routine work hitherto placed in charge of the shipping section of Mitsui Bussan.

Apart from its head office in Tokyo, the company will have branches in Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Wakamatsu, Miike, Dairen, Shanghai, Saigon, and Bangkok and offices at other places on the mainland.

Many quarters hold that the institution of the new concern will contribute greatly toward furthering transportation of various vital commodities to and from Japan and countries in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

N. China Buys Bonds

Domei

PEKING, December 29.—Wang I-tang, chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission and concurrently President of the Hsin Min Society, arranged recently to have the Commission buy ¥100,000 worth of Japanese war savings bonds to show its wholehearted cooperation with Japan for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

VICTORY IS CERTAIN WITH ASIANS UNITED

Professor Kenzo Akiyama Delivers Inspiring Message Before Asiatic Students

In his message to the Asiatic students who are at present studying in Japan, Dr. Kenzo Akiyama, Professor of Kokugakuin University, remarked: "There can be no Asia without Japan. This country's prosperity and success will give hope and courage to the other Asiatic nations."

According to the Asahi, Dr. Akiyama's message was in substance as follows:

"The belief that 'Asia is One' was first voiced in 1903, or 39 years ago, by Kakuzo Tenshin Okakura, a great art critic of the Meiji Era, in his book 'Ideals of the East,' which was published by the John Murray Publishing Company in London. Prior to its publication he sent the draft to London and immediately proceeded to India.

Under British Yoke

"In India all he could see was a country on the brink of destruction, pitifully straining under Britain's iron yoke. This Asia was not the Asia his ideal pictured.

"Today a memorial bearing Okakura's famous words 'Asia Is One' stands over his grave at his villa in Akakura and on the shores of Itsutsuura. Today Asia is rapidly striding toward the realization of this ideal, ousting American and British influence in its progress.

"The motivating power which is enhancing the unity of Asia is none other than Japan's prestige and her very existence. It would have been impossible for Japan to achieve any success were it not for her traditional spirit.

"The moral principles which guard and maintain the prosperity of the Imperial Throne, eternal as heaven and earth, should also be the guiding principles for the whole of Asia. These same ideals which were adhered to by our forefathers have been handed down from generation to generation and are manifested in the spiritual attitude of the Japanese people.

"The spirit of sacrifice which flows through the veins of every Japanese is the prompting power which enables the Japanese to exert themselves to the best of their ability in their daily living. The people who gather in front of the Imperial Palace and in the compound of the Meiji Shrine are also acting under this sacred spirit of sacrifice.

"A New Order in Asia will be realized when all the peoples in this continent devote themselves, in the same spirit as the Japanese, to the sacred task of consolidating the foundation of East Asia by completely crushing America and Britain.

'Awaken to Reality'

"Tenshin's undying cry for the unity of all Asiatics remains on the pages of 'The Awakening of the East.' His appeal to the people of Asia is: 'Brothers and Sisters of Asia, great agony and suffering lie on the path trod by our forefathers. The children of Asia have long roamed about in the land of dreams and ideals. Awaken to reality! We have drifted too long at the mercy of the waves, separated from one another. Now is the opportune time for all

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CELLOPHANE SUBSTITUTE DISCOVERED BY MORI

Will Be Produced on Large Scale in Future for Practical Use

After one year of intensive experimental work, Seinosuke Mori, of the Industrial Science Research Institute of the Osaka Imperial University, has discovered a new process for manufacturing a rubber "paper" which is said to be far superior to cellophane in keeping out moisture.

The newly invented article will be called "hydochloric rubber" and will be produced on a large scale in the near future, it was said.

Mr. Mori's rubber paper is produced by the chemical process of running hydrochloric acid gas through a natural rubber solution of chloride-carbon, it was said.

Because of its moisture-proof quality, "hydrochloric rubber" makes an excellent wrapper for such articals as foodstuffs, medicines and chemicals. It can be used for insulation, paper and raincoats.

U.S. PUBLIC SEEKS PEACE

American People Stimulated by Address of Hoover

Since the former United States President Herbert Hoover delivered a speech in Chicago urging the necessity of launching an immediate peace campaign, suggestions for peace and post-war construction have been widely discussed among American people, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Tuesday. It is also said that Henry Wallace has made public his opinion on the future of the administration.

According to the recent Gallup Poll on public opinion, 74 per cent of the public are said to have demanded some kind of schemes for establishing a world-wide structure for the maintenance of peace, reports Washington cables.

Tajiri Off for China

Akiyoshi Tajiri, Minister to China stationed in Shanghai, left Tokyo for China Wednesday after having completed his arrangement with the East Asiatic Affairs Ministry. Mr. Tajiri is scheduled to visit Tokyo again early next month.

FRENCH SOMALILAND INVADED BY BRITISH

Vichy Authorities Denounce Act: Reveal Determination to Win Back Territory

The British forces on the night of December 28 invaded French Somaliland, according to a communique of the French Department of Information, a Domei dispatch from Vichy dated December 29 said.

A British plane belonging to the De Gaullist regime, according to the communique, appeared over Jibuti and scattered handbills announcing to the citizens the projected entry of De Gaullist forces into French Somaliland. The same evening British and De Gaullist forces arrived at Chibero and occupied strategic bases three kilometers southwest of the main line of fortifications of French Somaliland.

Another French communique said that as a result of the invasion of French Somaliland by the British, the negotiations that were being conducted between the commander of the British forces in Ethiopia and the deputy governor-general of Somaliland were suspended.

The British Foreign Office on the afternoon of December 29, according to a London report relayed to Domei from Lisbon, issued the following communique on the British invasion of French Somaliland:

"General Falkes, commander of the British garrison in Ethiopia, and M. Chansel, representative of the rebel French forces in Nairobi, saw General Dupont, deputy governor-general of French Somaliland, at Chebel at 8:15 a.m. Monday and there signed an agreement for the joining of French Somaliland to the De Gaullist, the agreement taking effect at once."

The French Government authorities are highly incensed over the lawless occupation of French Somaliland by the British, according to a Domei report from Vichy, and issued the following statement on the night of December 29:

"(1) The British Government, in order to maintain its route to India, has seized French territory one after another and now has added French Somaliland, the last French colony in Africa, to its infamous loot.

"(2) French territory that has been seized by the Anglo-Saxons since July 22, 1940 now reaches 11,000,000 square kilometers. Let the people of France, however, be assured that all this territory will be recovered and 45,000,000 Frenchmen set free in due course."

A report from London relayed to Domei from Lisbon dated December 29 said that the French forces at Jibuti and other parts of French Somaliland could not withstand the overwhelming odds and surrendered to the British and De Gaullist forces.

A Reuters broadcast report relayed from Berlin said that the Government-General of French Somaliland on the night of December 28 announced the signing of an agreement with the De Gaullist forces.

The second unit of the American forces arrived at Dakar on Tuesday and occupied its military airfield, according to a Morocco radio intercepted at Lisbon to Domei on the same day.

German Potatoes for Greece

ATHENS.—Further food shipments, especially potatoes and sugar from Germany, have reached Greece. The potatoes have already been distributed among hospitals and welfare associations.

Manchou-Mongol Frontier Scenes

"Life on the Manchoukou-Mongolian frontier under the present war structure" is the theme suggested by the above pictures which illustrate (top left) Manchurian children having their bit of fun with a Japanese soldier and a Japanese sword; (top right) sleigh-mounted Japanese and Manchoukuo soldiers ready to set out on patrol duty along the border-line; (lower left) a white Russian peasant woman busily engaged in her homely task and (lower right) a picturesque Mongolian market square.

Remittances Allowed Between Chinese Living In Hongkong and South

Domei

HONGKONG, December 30.—The Government-General of Hongkong has decided to permit remittances between Chinese residents in Hongkong and those in the Japanese occupied regions in China proper as well as in the South Sea regions, it was learned today. Remittances will be restricted to 100 yen monthly for each family for the time being and will be made through the Japanese banks alone with an exchange rate fixed at par between the yen currency and the military script in the Japanese-occupied regions.

Today's Press Comments

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and successful administration of the occupied areas the final victory is assured for the Axis.

The Year 1942 Is Passing

NIPPON SANGYO—The year 1942, full of many epoch-making events, all worth while for cutting figures in the annals of the world, is passing. It is a year Japan cannot forget.

In that year Japan stepped into the arena to undertake the world renovation. At the very moment the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and the British Empire was issued, the entire Japanese people made up their firm determination to carry out the War of Greater East Asia to a successful finish. Once the Imperial Forces started action, all the enemy bases and fortresses were reduced. The so-called Japan-encircling line built up by America and Britain was cut asunder by the Japanese Forces. All the native inhabitants in Greater East Asia are cooperating with Japan, when they are well aware of the sacred mission of Japan. This is a war to decide the rise or fall of Japan, nay, Asia as a whole. To the enemy this is war to satisfy their ambition of world domination.

Looking back upon the brilliant military achievements done by the Imperial Forces, we cannot but renew our gratitude and excitement and at the same time feel that our mission is all the more serious.

Czechs in German Schools

PRAGUE.—A total of 3,500 Czech students has registered at universities in Germany in accordance with a decree issued by the Reich Protector on October 21 allowing Czech nationals in the protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia to study in German universities.

Rumanian Aircraft Works

BUCHAREST.—The capital of Rumanian aircraft works merged in the Rumanian aeronautical industry has been increased from 285,000,000 to 785,000,000 lei under a government decree published here. In explanation of this step the successful operation of Rumanian aircraft on various fronts is referred to.

VICTORY IS CERTAIN WITH ASIANS UNITED

(Continued From Page 1)

Asiatics to unite and share agonies and privations.'

"It is nearly 40 years since Tenshin uttered these words, but at this very moment when Asia's dream is about to come true, his words return to me in a most vivid manner.

"Asia cannot exist without Japan. The future of the whole continent depends solely on Japan and her prosperity. Japan is the hope of Asia.

Unity and Harmony

"Students from all over Asia are now in Japan seeking the true traditional spirit which is the enhancing power in the progress of the country. These students must train themselves to fulfil their special mission.

"Japanese prestige lies in material and spiritual unity and harmony between spirit and body. It is no less than the realization of perfect cooperation between host and guest in the defense of the Empire. Japanese prestige is essentially different from that of either America or Britain, whose aim is prosperity for their own nations at the expense of others.

"All Asiatics must become imbued with the true spirit of Japan, which should be the cardinal power in bringing about the unity of Asia."

Bank Hours to Lengthen

Banks and trust companies are to extend their office hours until four o'clock in the afternoon, except Saturdays, beginning January, in order to meet the ever-increasing number of individuals depositing their savings with these financial institutions, it was decided on by the National Monetary Control Association Wednesday reports the Yomiuri-Hochi. Thus it is understood that banks and trust companies are open to their customers from 9:00 a.m. until 4:00 p.m. on weeks days, except Saturdays, effective on and after January 4, 1943.

Chou, Mei Take Off

Chou Fo-hai, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Finance Minister of the National Government of China and Mei Hsu-ping, Minister of Commerce and Industry of the same Government, who have been staying in Japan, hopped off from Tokyo to Nanking by way of Fukuoka Wednesday.

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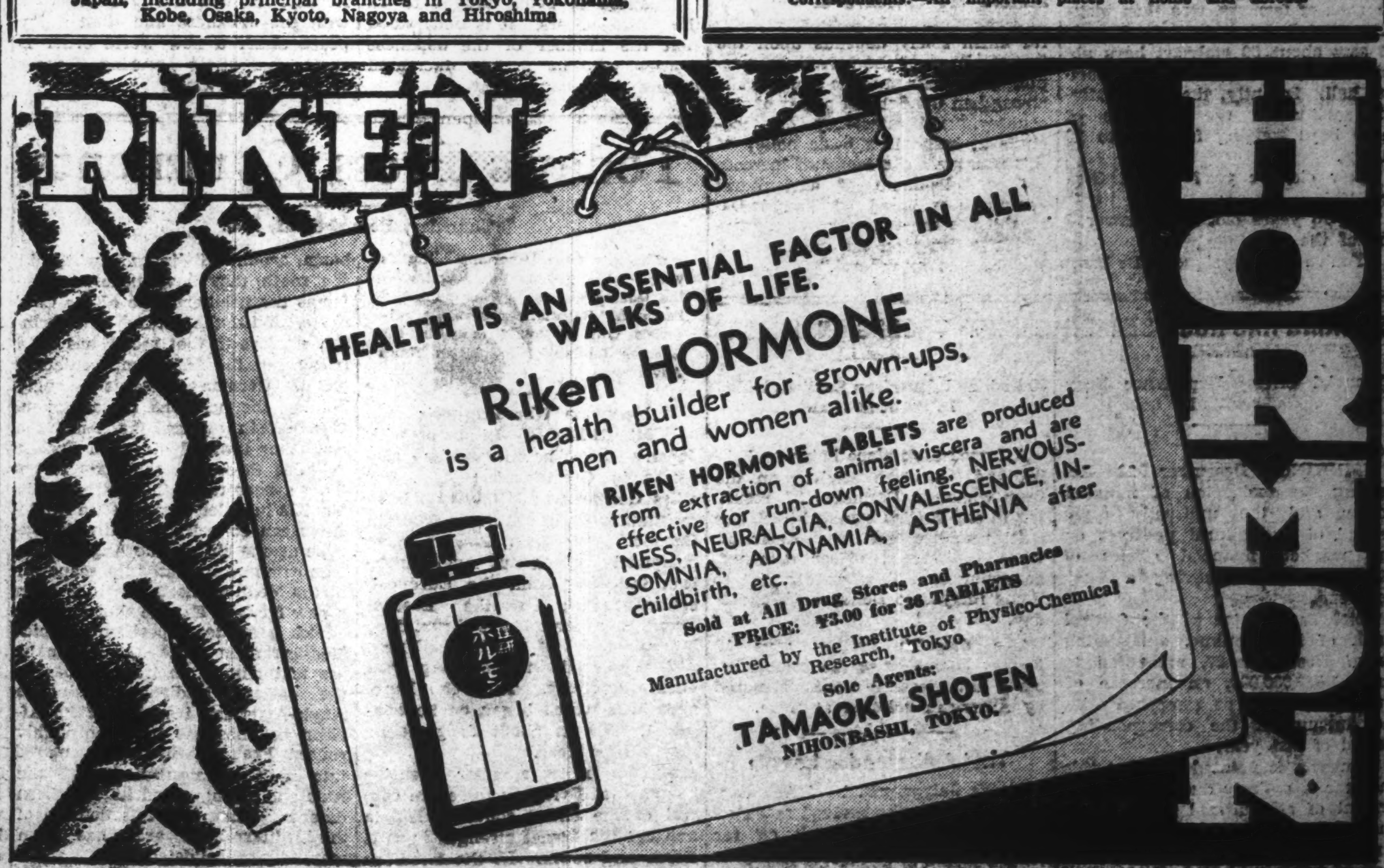
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MISS HATANO SHINES IN YEAR'S SWIMMING

3 National Records Set by Tokyo Freestylist; Men's Performance Mediocre

Record breaking performances by Fumiko Hatano highlighted an otherwise mediocre year of swimming in Japan for the year 1942, according to figures just released by the Japan Athletic Training Association.

Miss Hatano, stellar freestylist from the Tokyo Fourth Prefectural Girl's Middle School, smashed her way to three national records—the 200, 300 and 400 meter freestyle events.

The only other national record was established by Miss Hatano's schoolmate, Miss Miyeko Asai, who chalked up a new time in the 200-meter backstroke event.

With but few meets this year, the times recorded, on the whole, were below expectation. For example, Masaji Honda, veteran ace free-stylist of Rikkyo University could do no better than 1:01.4 in the 100 meters. However, it stood as the year's best performance.

Outstanding among the mermen was the performance of an 18 year schoolboy, Shuichi Murayama of Wakayama Prefecture. This lad was clocked in at 10 minutes 10.8 seconds in the 800-meter freestyle event in the Meiji Shrine swimming pool this summer, to set the standard for the year. His time clipped a full 2 seconds off the former secondary school record of 10:12.8 seconds created by Kusuo Kitamura, 1936 Olympic Champion, eight years ago. Murayama also led all competitors in the 400 meter freestyle event, to be the only mermen credited with two records for the year.

The following are the times announced:

New National Records

200-meter freestyle: Miss Fumiko Hatano, Fourth Prefectural Girl's Middle School. Time—2:40.4.

300-meter freestyle: Miss Fumiko Hatano. Time—4:11.6.

400-meter freestyle: Miss Fumiko Hatano. Time—5:40.0.

200-meter backstroke: Miss Miyeko Asai, Fourth Prefectural Girl's Middle School. Time—3:[illegible].

Men's National Champions

50-meter freestyle: Masanaru Yuasa, Yokohama Rubber Co. Time—26.4.

100-meter freestyle: Masaji Honda, Rikkyo University. Time—1:01.4.

200-meter freestyle: Jinpei Kawamura, Keio Mita Club. Time—2:17.2.

400-meter freestyle: Shuichi Murayama, Wakayama. Time—4:52.0.

800-meter freestyle: Shuichi Murayama, Wakayama. Time—10:10.8.

1,500-meter freestyle: Tomikatsu Amano, Nichidai. Time—19:35.4.

50-meter backstroke: Toshihiro Tahiguchi, Daido Company. Time—31.2.

100-meter backstroke: Kiichi Yoshida, Waseda University. Time—1:08.8.

100-meter breaststroke: Saburo Tabata, Ritsumeikan University. Time—1:16.2.

200-meter breaststroke: Seiichiro Oura, Rikkyo University. Time—2:46.6.

200-meter relay: Honda, Hayashida, Tsubota, Yuasa, unattached. Time—1:48.8.

800-meter relay: Miyamoto, Koyanagi, Oura, Yoshida, Waseda University. Time—9:18.8.

Women's National Champions

50-meter freestyle: Miss Yuriko Fujita, Doi Girls' High School. Time—32.8.

100-meter freestyle: Miss Fumiko Hatano, Fourth Prefectural Girls' Middle School. Time—1:14.2.

200-meter freestyle: Miss Fumiko Hatano. Time—2:40.4.

400-meter freestyle: Miss Fumiko Hatano. Time—5:40.0.

50-meter backstroke: Miss Shitoko Kanemori, Yamato Club. Time—38.8.

100-meter backstroke: Miss Miyeko Asai, Fourth Prefectural Girls' Middle School. Time—1:16.2.

100-meter breaststroke: Miss Takako Nagata, Hiroshima Prefecture. Time—1:31.0.

200-meter breaststroke: Miss Takako Nagata. Time—3:17.0.

200-meter relay: Misses Kato, Arai, Sano, Hatano, Tokyo. Time—2:19.6.

300-meter Medley relay: Misses Asai, Hoshino, Hatano, Tokyo. Time—4:16.0.

East-West Games

A twin-bill, Keio vs. Kyoto Imperial and Meiji vs. Kwansei Gakuin will raise the curtain on the annual New Year East-West intercollegiate rugby matches when the teams clash on January 1 in Kansai, according to the schedule which has been announced.

Keio, the 1942 champions of the Kanto Intercollegiate Rugby League, and Meiji will visit the Kansai district to tackle the leading college teams in that district. All matches are scheduled to start at 2:30 p.m.

Kansai sports fans will also be offered a week of professional baseball games. Four clubs of the Nippon Professional League have been billed, starting January 1 in the Koshien and Nishinomiya stadiums.

The schedules follow:

Rugby Schedule

Jan. 1—Tokyo Imperial vs. Keio at Hanazono.
Meiji vs. Kwansei Gakuin at South Koshien.
„ 3—Waseda vs. Doshisha at Hanazono.
„ 4—Keio vs. 3rd Higher School at Hanazono.
„ 5—Kyoto Imperial vs. Meiji at Hanazono.
„ 7—Waseda vs. Kwansei Gakuin at Hanazono.
„ 8—Doshisha vs. Keio at Hanazono.

Baseball Schedule

Jan. 1—Nankai vs. Hankyu and Hanshin vs. Asahi at Koshien.
„ 2—Nankai vs. Asahi and Hankyu vs. Hanshin at Nishinomiya.
„ 3—Asahi vs. Hankyu and Hanshin vs. Nankai at Koshien.
„ 4—Asahi vs. Hanshin and Hankyu vs. Nankai at Nishinomiya.
„ 5—Asahi vs. Nankai and Hanshin vs. Hankyu at Koshien.
„ 6—Nankai vs. Hanshin and Hankyu vs. Asahi at Nishinomiya.

Construction of Bullet Train Line To Shimonoseki Progressing Smoothly

The construction of Nippon's broad-gauged, super express line, which will cover approximately 980 kilometers between Tokyo and Shimonoseki in nine hours, is progressing satisfactorily, it was learned today.

It was understood that the construction of the three largest tunnels in Nippon already has been started, and the rough course of the tracks tentatively decided.

When the bullet train operates, it is expected that transportation efficiency will be increased greatly.

The average speed of the train is expected to be about 110 kilometers an hour, with efficiency of developing a maximum of 150 kilometers.

However, since various researches now are being conducted by experts, the maximum will be increased to at least 200 kilometers an hour, it is understood.

The smooth progress in the proposed plan is a silent demonstration to the world of the sufficient margin with which this country is fighting the war, which is unprecedented in its magnitude.

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN—MSA

The Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra: It held its supplementary concert last Saturday and Sunday evenings at the Hibiya Public Hall in Tokyo. The program for the two consecutive evenings was the same, namely, the Ninth Symphony, Op. 125 (Choral) by Beethoven and a symphonic suite, "Nippon Festival Dances," by Y. Kiyose. Those who took part (apart from the orchestra) were: Harue Miyake (soprano), Humiko Yotuya (alto), Tamotu Kinosita (tenor) and Keikiti Yatabe (baritone). The Tokyo Koto Ongakuin Choir and the Tamagawa Gakuen Choir made up the chorus and Kazuo Yamada conducted through-out.

The performance last Sunday evening presented several problems. Beethoven's music may roughly be divided into two types; those which can be performed with more or less freedom and yet they convey sufficient meaning of his intentions, and others which are pre-destined to be performed in a more restricted sense (i.e. with regard to tempo-modification, dynamic-differentiation and a host of other details), or the performance effect becomes so absurd the whole thing is nothing but a rite of desecration.

Unfortunately, the Ninth Symphony belongs to the latter category. The performance of the Symphony was effected from memory on the part of the conductor, and judging from the unsatisfactory result, the practice could not be recommended too highly. However extraordinary it may be, a mnemonic faculty is only a useful factor for a musician and nothing more; it is neither a substitute nor even an adjunct for musicality. And, unless the mnemonic facility is accompanied by genuine musicality, it ends merely as a sort of mental acrobatics.

Besides, the feat is not so extraordinary as one would like to think, for even a momentary mnemonic failure would not affect the general flow of the performance of the orchestra, which is following the music from the score. From a purely mnemonic point of view, it is much more difficult to perform a Beethoven-Sonata on the pianoforte or one of the Unaccompanied-Sonatas or Partitas of Bach on the violin from memory.

The whole performance of the Symphony was characterized by a lack of imperative conviction of highest ideals. There was no coherence in the playing and a certain discontinuity in the phrasing, which was responsible for the unsatisfactory result. In the First Movement (Allegro, ma non troppo, un poco maestoso), owing to the rigidity of tempo-modification and dynamic-nuance, everything sounded lukewarm and there was hardly any suggestion of grandeur or dignity, not to mention the moments of great passion and wonderful tenderness.

In the Scherzo, it was better due to the quick moving figurations, but more due to the intrinsic value of the movement, which was discernible even through the not very ideal performance.

On that evening, both the woodwind and the brass (particularly the horn) were very distressing; they were not up to the usual standard, either in intonation or tone quality. The strings lacked both the sustaining-power and the sonority. The tonal balance between the instruments, also, was not very carefully attended to. On the whole, there were no precision and definiteness in the playing.

Among the vocal soloists, Tamotu Kinosita (tenor) distinguished himself with his fine sense of musicianship; his profound quality of singing voice was very suitable for expressing anything what one might call "spiritual." In spite of an excellent quality of singing voice, Harue Miyake (soprano) was not quite appropriate for the part assigned; she did not quite have sufficient dramatic intensity and lacked broadness in her singing. The Chorus did not particularly distinguish itself, though the male part of the chorus was firmer than the female section of the chorus.

Kiyose's symphonic suite, "Nippon Festival Dances," sounded very "raw" owing to not over-carefulness about instrumentation and tonal distribution; the last Movement (Allegro ritmico) sounded better than any of the other movements, because it had some definite melodic line and the tonal balance was more discreet.

Yosie Fujiwara (Tenor): There was a vocal recital last Monday evening at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program consisted entirely of contemporary Nippon songs. The feature of the program rested not so much on the melody as on the words, which were at times very humorous. The songs selected were as follows: "The Cherry Blossom" (words by S. Sato and music by H. Hukui), "The Drenching Rain" (words by M. Nisioka and music by H. Sugiyama), "The Komoro Castle" (words by T. Shimasaki and music by R. Hirota), "The Song of a Traveller" (words by T. Saheki and music by K. Hashimoto), "The Village Maiden, Oroku" (words by R. Hayashi and music by K. Hashimoto), "The Mount Narayama" (words by S. Kitami and music by Y. Hirai) "Reining the Horse," adoptation from the old Refrain, (words by K. Hujita and music by T. Tsuyuki), "Our Ranch" (words by O. Shigure and music by S. Hujii), "The Kaya Woodland" (words by H. Kitahara and music by Kosaku Yamada), "The Matsushima Refrain" (words by Kitahara and music by Yamada), Three Nursery Songs; (a) The Badger Bridge (words by Miki and music by Yamada; (b) The Frogs flock (words by Kitahara and music by Yamada), (c) The Crow and the Sparrow look-out! (words by Noguchi and music by Yamada) Three Nursery Rhymes; (a) The Plover (words by Kitahara and music H. Konoe), (b) The Central District Nursery Rhyme (transcription by Kosaku Yamada), (c) "A Rustic Fence" (transcription by Yamada), "The Rain over the Isle of Jogashima" (words by Kitahara and music by Harita), "The Anchoring Boat" (words by Kitahara and music by Komatu), "The Autumn Festival" (words by Kitahara and music by Takagi), "The Haven of Habu" (words by Noguchi and music by Nakayama), "Halberdier's Song" (words by Shigure and music by Nakayama). Torao Nishida accompanied on the piano ably through-out the program.

Fujiwara humoured the audience by singing the nursery item, "The Crow and the Sparrow Look Out!" approximately four times quicker than the original tempo and made a great hit with it. The evening was quite enjoyable if one understood the Nippon language.

Australians' Conduct Curbed

SAIGON.—With a view to making the Australian army more "austerity conscious" the drinking hours in officers' and sergeants' messes throughout the Commonwealth will be reduced while shouting is to be strictly prohibited, says a Sydney dispatch received here.

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BRITISH USE GIRAUD FOR SELFISH PLANS

How America Will React to Latest Scheme of Perfidious Albion Watched

When a famous zoologist was asked as to the most important characteristic of the elephant, he answered: "The elephant is a herbivorous animal."

"But," his interlocutor rejoined, "is not the elephant remarkable for its thick hide, its trunk, the ivory of its tusks and its unusual intelligence? Is it not the king of the forests, possessing greater strength than any other animal?"

The scholar shook his head and stubbornly insisted: "I told you already that the elephant is a herbivorous animal and this is the only quality which makes it interesting to zoology."

Started by De Gaulle

One is reminded of this anecdote on reading the commentaries with which Henri Giraud's nomination as Francois Darlan's successor is accompanied in London. The catchword was given out by General Charles de Gaulle himself. He called Giraud a "famous French military leader," stating that the Government of the French Republic in the darkest moments of the battle had regretted to be unable to appoint him as Commander-in-Chief. The entire British press is taking up this cue. All the newspapers are unanimous in calling Giraud a military genius.

The Americans are naive enough to repeat this nonsense. Thus Hull declared: "Giraud is one of the greatest military leaders in the world." Cordell Hull is getting old and apparently forgot that this title was reserved to the American General Douglas MacArthur.

The laurels that are now showered upon Giraud are in no way justified by the military past of the general. This is solely remarkable for the fact that Giraud was twice taken prisoner, a circumstance which hardly pleads for the intelligence of a military leader. Neither is it a proof of his generalship that Giraud could twice escape from captivity.

If flight from captivity was indicative of the qualities of a military leader, the American gangster Al Capone could be acclaimed the greatest general of all time. For he succeeded more often in making his escape from the hands of the police and from the walls of American prisons than any other man alive. No case is on record, though, in which Al Capone had succeeded in escaping because of a breach of his word of honor.

Compared with Al Capone, Giraud was privileged in so far as his word of honor had been accepted, due to the respect that was entertained in Germany for the profession of a French officer. But nobody will want to assert that the breach of one's word of honor is equivalent to military qualities. Which must therefore be the aim of the maneuver, exalting Giraud overnight as "one of the greatest military leaders of the world"?

The answer is not hard to find. The British are praising the soldier Giraud beyond all measures, so that nobody will start thinking of him as a politician. In the Anglo-Saxon mentality a good general is synonymous with a political blockhead. London is praising Giraud as a soldier in order to sell him politically down the river. For de Gaulle.

British propaganda goes to the other extreme. Of him the British have never said that he had been a capable general. His other qualities are praised all the more, qualities which make him a suitable political leader of the French emigration. The plan, the British are now pursuing, is to make de Gaulle the political chief of Giraud.

This is just another move in the fight between Great Britain and the United States for supremacy in North Africa which is carried on behind the scene. As on the other theaters of war, the British are anxious to carry on the war not militarily, but politically. The military role they would like to leave to the Americans.

That Dwight Eisenhower proved a disappointment militarily and instead showed political foresight was an extremely unpleasant surprise to the British. Darlan's assassination was meant to be a warning to Eisenhower, to stick to his military role.

The same warning is now also addressed to Giraud. The special commentaries mean nothing else than: Fight without thinking and you will stay alive. If you follow the opposite course, however, and like your predecessor place thinking before fighting, you will share Darlan's fate.

It remains to be seen whether the Americans will be satisfied with the role into which the British are trying to maneuver Giraud. By falling into the trap of the British propaganda, Hull shows that he does not understand what is going on. But the slow perception of the White House is nothing new any longer. For the rest the Americans are more convinced than ever, that Darlan's assassination in Algiers was planned in London.

Thus United Press, whose Washington representative has the confidence of the White House, spread the news that the identity of the murderer could not be revealed.

Patriotic Poems for Patriotic People

(Continued From Page 4)

tion
After another, for ever and aye?

By Yamanoue Okura
(660-733)

Okura was Lord of Chikuzen, Kyushu, in his last years. He has left numerous beautiful poems, which are quoted in the Manyoshu and some other anthologies. The above poem was written when he was gravely ill, and it seems to mean, "I am now, to my great sorrow, dying in vain without a reputation won by a distinguished service to the state"; but, what he did not dream is that his reputation as a poet steadily rose in later periods, until nowadays he is known as one of the foremost bards in the Nara Period.

MANY FOREIGN WORKERS ARE ACTIVE IN GERMANY

They Represent 25 Different Nations; 25,000,000 Working In That Country

BERLIN.—Foreign workers in the Reich are recruited from 25 different nations, it was revealed by competent sources.

With 25,000,000 employed in Germany, every sixth worker is a foreigner, not counting the several million prisoners of war. In the armament industry, probably every fourth worker is a foreigner.

One million and three hundred thousand foreigners working in Germany are from former Polish districts while 700,000 are from occupied Soviet territories.

Next come the Italians, and then workers from the protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, the Netherlands, Belgium and France.

Foreign workers employed in occupied territories are not taken into consideration in this tabulation.

In normal times approximately 1,000,000 foreign workers were employed in Germany, half of whom were engaged in agriculture.

During the German economic crisis with resultant unemployment prior to the Nationalist-Socialists' ascent to power, the number of foreign workers employed in the Reich had dwindled to 200,000.

SERBS TO STUDY IN REICH

40 Students Chosen by Premier Personally

BELGRADE.—Seventy Serbian students will proceed to Germany shortly to complete their studies.

Forty of them were selected by Premier Neditch himself after they had taken an active part in fighting against communist rebels last winter and spring.

They are being prepared for their studies in Germany at the German Scientific Institute in Belgrade, where they will take a special course lasting a month.

Novorossisk Works Reopened

BERLIN.—The Novorossisk Cement Works, one of the biggest cement plants of the Soviet Union, has now been repaired and has resumed operations under German control. Prior to the outbreak of war between Germany and Russia, about 30 per cent of the total cement production in the Soviet Union were produced at the Novorossisk Cement Works.

Concert Calendar

A light music concert, Tuesday, January 5, matinee at 1 p.m. and soiree at 6 p.m. at the Kyoritsu auditorium. Musicians include Haida Brothers, Miss Noriko Awaya, Kiyoshi Sakurai, Taro Shoji and Taizo Sugiwara and their light music bands.

A light music concert in celebration of the victories of the Nippon Army and Navy, sponsored by the Sanwa-kai Society, Saturday, January 9, at 6 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. Artists include Haida Brothers and Minami-no-Gakudan band; Miss Noriko Awaya and her band and Kiyoshi Sakurai and his band.

The second subscription concert of the Nippon Light Music Band, Tuesday, January 12, at 6 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall, directed by K. Sono, soloist: Miss Aiko Saida, alto, the Shochiku Light Music Band with Kazuo Tanaka, Xylophone, Bikyo Gakudan directed by Koji Asakura, Tsutomu Shirakata and his band, Miss Miyeko Takamine, soprano, accompanied by the Bikyo Gakudan.

The abonnement concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, Thursday, January 14, at 6:30 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Kazuko Kusama at the piano. Program includes Berlioz's three small pieces from "Romeo et Juliette"; Saint-Saens' Piano Concerto No. 5 in F major and Gurlitt's "Goya Symphony."

A piano recital by Miss Toyoko Tohmi, Friday, January 15, at 7 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. Program includes Liszt's Cantata on the theme of Bach; Beethoven's Eroica Variation; Debussy's Twelve Preludes and Chopin's Four Scherzos.

The 26th Concert of the Kosei Bunka, sponsored by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin, Saturday, January 16, matinee at 1 p.m. and soiree at 5:30 p.m. at the Kyoritsu auditorium. The program includes soprano solo by Miss Miho Nagato; violin solo by Professor Willy Frey and dance performance by Madame Seiko Takata and her dancing troupe.

A light music concert, Sunday, January 17, at 6:30 p.m. at the Gunjin Kaikan, entitled "Katsuhiko Haida's Favorite Songs' Rendition."

A concert in which Midori Hosokawa's symphony compositions will be rendered by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of the composer himself, Tuesday, January 19, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Fumiko Fujita, soprano. The program includes 'Overture—Toa Triumphal Song; "Yamato-ji" (soprano solo with orchestra accompaniment); The Larch Tree, symphonic number with soprano solo, and "Fuji," a symphonic Suite.

A special concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Professor Joseph Rosenstock, Wednesday, January 20, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Madame Fumiko Yotsuya, alto. The program includes Mozart's Symphony in D major; Mahler's "Song Remembering the Late Children" (to be performed for first time in Nippon); and Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 6, "Pathetique."

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Japan Times Advertiser
Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7008.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64843.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
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KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1942

The Prediction Comes True

A year ago today, in these same columns, the prediction was made that the ensuing year would be the greatest in Japanese history. The course of events has borne out the prediction. In all the 2,600 odd years of Japanese history, there has never been a year to match in significance the year which is now coming to a close.

The past year has been a significant one in that the Japanese nation has been playing a role which for the first time represents the fullest manifestation of her historic mission. There have been other exciting years and other critical years in the long history of the nation. But the past year has been unique in that for the first time the nation has been engaged in a task of world importance which she has been called upon by destiny to perform. All the thousands of years of her past history have been in a sense but a preparation for this great task upon which she has been engaged during the past year. Thus the past year has been not only a most significant year in Japanese history; it has been as well one of the most significant years in all the history of mankind.

How important is this task upon which Japan has been engaged during the past year can readily be realized by reflecting upon the stated aims of Japan. Stated briefly, they are nothing less than the overthrow of the baneful Anglo-American hegemony over the world and the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere which in turn will contribute to the establishment of a New World Order.

The necessity of accomplishing these aims is obvious enough. The evils of the Anglo-American domination of the greater part of the earth's surface have been patent to all who have not been forcibly blinded by the might of these usurpatory rulers. There have been in the past other world empires, it is true. But never before in the history of the world has there been an empire to compare with the Anglo-American empire in point of territorial extent, in point of the number of peoples subjected to it, in point of the thoroughness of exploitation, in point of the bountiful benefits which the masters have derived from their rule. Not only have the rulers of this Anglo-American empire dominated the lands under their political control; they have extended their influence indirectly through economic and cultural channels to exercise undue power over many other countries.

The result of this Anglo-American hegemony over the world has been to reserve for the Anglo-Americans and their sycophantic associates all the best things of the earth. The best parts of the earth have been staked off as a private preserve to satisfy the luxurious tastes of these self-appointed monopolizers. All others were considered fit only to serve the wishes of these masters or at best be content with such scant leavings as they might choose to cast aside. To all efforts of the less favored peoples to improve their lot, the Anglo-Americans took a hostile and obstructive attitude. In order to maintain their special position, the Anglo-Americans engaged in an astute program of international political maneuvering while masking their true intentions behind a screen of fine talk about freedom and justice and democracy.

Such a selfish and evil domination of the world by the Anglo-Americans could not be allowed to go on indefinitely. It was inevitable that the victimized peoples of the world should some day rise in revolt to sweep away the iniquitous system. To help the world emancipate itself from this oppressive Anglo-American domination, it was but natural that the vigorous and progressive nations should assume the leadership in the struggle. In this part of the world, it fell to Japan's lot to assume this leadership. By reason of her special abilities and her special historical preparation, it was she who was manifestly called upon to contribute this leadership.

For a long time Japan sought to accomplish her ends through peaceful and cooperative means. But as every overture on her part was peremptorily rejected by the haughty Anglo-American authorities in the blindness of their arrogance, Japan on December 8, 1941 finally was forced to resort to extreme measures. Although technically Japan started on her task three weeks before the opening of the year now coming to a close, the major part of her accomplishments in connection with this task has fallen within the limits of this year. A brief review of the outstanding events of this past year will amply show how much Japan has already accomplished and how significant has been the year which has witnessed such accomplishments.

In the first place, thanks to Japan's efforts, empires of the Anglo-Americans and their Dutch satellites have disappeared from the area of East Asia. Hongkong, the Philippines, Malai, the East Indies—lands redolent with the shameful traditions of Anglo-Dutch-American exploitation of Asia—have been freed from their yoke of servitude.

But Japan's accomplishments have not ended merely with the driving out of the former usurpers. Even as early in the stage of developments as during the past year, Japan has taken great strides in the constructive work of creating a new and better organization of international society in this part of the world which would take the place of the Anglo-American empires which have been destroyed. With the cooperation of like-minded neighboring nations who realize that the welfare of each of them individually necessitates the welfare of the whole, Japan has in the past year already laid the sound foundations of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Thus both in the realm of war and peace, in the realm of clearing away the evil work of our enemies and in the realm of constructing a better world society of the future, Japan has achieved phenomenal results within the year which is now coming to a close. Viewed in relation to the history of Japan and in relation to the history of all mankind, these accomplishments of the past twelve months clearly cause the year to stand out as the most significant one the nation has ever experienced.

Buddhist Ideal Unlike That of Papal Church

The innate individualism of the Buddhist ideal, unlike that of the papal church of Europe, which is even now a source of concern to some nations, has ever prevented the formation of a single powerful organization to impose its influence on the State. The temporal power exercised by some of our monks was due solely to their personal influence in ancient times. It was a sort of mundane offering laid at the feet of holiness, and was the temporary result of a purely personal relationship. The priesthood, as a body or sect, rarely tried to retain authority over the government, and the social consciousness was always eager to reclaim what it considered its own special function. With the rise of the Kamakura shogunate, the Buddhist power, which had its root in the devotion of the Kyoto court, declined. (Excerpt from Kakuzo Okakura's "The Awakening of Japan.")

A Year Ago Today

Dec. 31, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

The Imperial Headquarters announced yesterday that during the week ending December 28 the Imperial Navy Air Force either shot down or destroyed 56 enemy planes over South China, Sulu, and Celebes Seas.

* * *

Since the opening of the War of Greater East Asia up to December 28, enemy submarines sunk by the Japanese Navy numbered 16, it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. yesterday.

* * *

General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth and United States forces in the Philippines, has withdrawn his entire forces from northern Luzon and has concentrated them in Pampanga Province, on the northern coast of Manila Bay, for a last stand to defend Manila, according to a Domei report from Lisbon.

* * *

Japanese bombers in three days of bombardment, begun on December 27, have sunk or heavily damaged 15 transports and two patrol vessels, totaling 36,700 tons in the Philippine area. Most of the vessels sunk were under Philippine registry, it was reported from Lisbon.

* * *

Mahatma Gandhi has resigned his post as leader of the Indian National Congress, according to reports from Stockholm. It is believed that Pandit Nehru, whose hostile attitude toward the British is well known, will become the leader of the Congress.

* * *

Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, Saburo Kurusu, special Japanese envoy, accompanied by members of the Embassy staff, have left for internment at the White Sulphur Hot Springs, Virginia, according to a Buenos Aires report.

* * *

The 46 conferment of honors on war dead and the 26th awarding of honors on survivors, all connected with services rendered in the China Affair, were made public by the Government at midnight yesterday.

* * *

In the battle which preceded the complete occupation of Kuching, an important strategic point in the western section of British Borneo, the Imperial Forces took 16 British captives, besides two guns, automobiles and large quantities of ammunition.

STALIN MOVING INDUSTRIES INTO TERRITORY BEYOND URAL

No Large-Scale Battle Between Germans and Soviets Expected on Eastern Front This Winter

By MANABU KITSUKAWA
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

With Britain and the United States failing to fulfill Premier Josef Stalin's long-demanded second front in Europe and with the siege of Stalingrad in its last stages, the Soviet Union is facing its second winter in the bitterly-fought German-Soviet War.

By the very nature of the cold, terrible Russian winter the German offensive on the Eastern Front has been forced to a halt, and a breathing spell has been granted the Red Army. The arrival of General Winter has been long awaited by the Russians and has incomparably more significance to them than the trickle of supplies that Anglo-American leaders choose to call their "aid to Russia."

Following the opening of the German Army's summer offensive in May the Soviet Union has lost practically all its militarily and economically important southern Soviet territory as well as being deprived of the manpower of that area. The facts that as compared with last winter's campaign the Russians have fewer supply bases and much reduced industrial productive plants will have a decided effect on the power to carry on their campaign this winter, and the effectiveness of the Red Army's counter-offensive this year cannot be expected to equal that of 1941.

Furthermore, Germany and Italy, having experienced the rigors of the first Russian winter, have already completed full preparations for their second winter campaign, and on this point Chancellor Adolf Hitler declared with confidence that the German Army was facing the coming winter under completely different circumstances than last year.

Possible Moves

The rigors of the Russian winter will affect not only the German troops but also the Red Army so that it is absolutely impossible for any large-scaled, major military operations on the Eastern Front that can bring about a decisive result to either side. It is more likely that during the winter the Soviet Union will concentrate on building up its supply and communication lines and re-constitute the Red Army, while the German Army will consolidate its gains and set up the occupied regions as productive sources for vital resources essential in a long-termed war.

On this point, Chancellor Hitler declared in his address on September 30 that as a result of the improvement of the administration and facilities in the occupied areas the appearance of these regions will be completely changed by next year, and thus suggested that his future policy would involve not only military strategies but also constructive measures.

While the German Army is placing itself in an impregnable position in Europe and is presently holding the upper hand against the Red Army, it is interesting to note exactly what the Soviet Union can undertake in the coming future.

Among the people of this vast country under the leadership of Josef Stalin is burning fiercely a fire of ardent patriotism, while from their very stolidness arises that great tenacity and stubborness that will not admit defeat. The Russian people are not considering the possibility of complete destruction, and it is this characteristic which compels us to give concentrated attention on the future of the German-Soviet War.

During the year and a half of war with Germany, the Soviet Union has lost an area of approximately 4,000,000 square kilometers, which is about three times the size of Manchoukuo, and within this territory were some of Russia's most important sources of strategic war resources. Especially is this true of the southern section of European Russia, where the Soviet Union obtains 60 per cent of all its coal from the Donetz Basin, 90 per cent of its total oil supply from the Baku oilfields, and 60 per cent of its pig-iron from the Ukraines and the Donetz Basin. It is easy to estimate the great problems now facing the Soviet Union with the loss of such great sources for the materials with which to carry on war with Germany.

Then, with the loss of the Ukraine and White Russia, which have been described as the wheat granary of Europe, a very serious food problem will face the U.S.S.R. and may possibly have a fatal effect upon the fighting spirit of the people, for within this productive area are 48 per cent of Russia's total wheat-producing lands, 66 per cent of the rye-fields, 94 per cent of the sugar plantations, more than 50 per cent of the timberlands, while 65 per cent of the domestic cattle, 60 per cent of the sheep and 73 per cent of the pig are raised here.

These losses of material resources with the loss in manpower in these areas cannot help but have a considerable effect on the ability of the Soviet Union to undertake a major counter-offensive in the future.

Problem of Manpower

The estimated loss of manpower for the Soviet Union has been computed as following:

1. The national census of January 17, 1939, showed that there was a total population of more than 170,460,000.

2. This was increased by 18,500,000 by the annexation of various territories up to May, 1941.

3. At the outbreak of the war against Germany, the total Russian population was 188,960,000.

4. The Russian territory occupied by the German army up to May, 1942, included a population of over 62,000,000. Of this latter population it may be estimated that about 6,000,000 fled before the occupation and took refuge in Soviet territory, so that on May of this year the Soviet Union had a population of 132,960,000. This figure will hereafter be computed as 133,000,000 for simpler calculation.

5. Children under 14 years and the aged people over 56 years, 39 and 4 per cents respectively of the population, total an estimated 58,000,000 who cannot undertake any form of labor or industrial employment.

6. About half of the remaining 75,000,000 Russians are women.

7. Since the outbreak of the German-Soviet War it may be assumed that 4,000,000 Soviet soldiers have been taken prisoners and about 10,000,000 have died in battle, so that the remaining able-bodied men number about 23,500,000. Presuming that at present the Red Army, stationed in Europe and Siberia, numbers 10,000,000, there remains but 13,500,000 males to undertake and manage the nation's industrial and production program.

Morale High

However, the above figures are designated only as a very pessimistic view of Russia's manpower problems, and it must be remembered that today there has been no break-down of the morale of the Russian people, patriotism still burns strong in their hearts, while there has been no sign of any internal discord arising from racial problems.

Josef Stalin seemed to have foreseen this circumstance and has already instituted consecutive five-year programs for the economic development of the Urals and of areas further to the east, and already his plans of creating a second Donetz, Basin and a second Baku have succeeded to some degree.

This new agricultural and industrial area extends over 614,563 square miles of virgin territory with an inexhaustible supply of rich resources. About 25 per cent of the Soviets total oil production, or about 9,000,000 tons of oil, is expected this year from the Emba region and North Saghalien, and about 100,000,000 tons of coal from the mines of the Urals, Kuznetsk Basin, and Irkutsk. This annual mining of coal suggests a rich deposit of over 11,000,000,000 tons in these areas. The estimated 8,220,000 tons of iron ore expected to be produced annually from these areas indicates that there is a rich deposit of about 3,800,000,000 tons.

In addition 150,000 tons of manganese from an estimated deposit of 130,000,000 tons as well as gold, copper, nickel, bauxite, zinc, sulphur, mica, and other non-metallic resources are available.

Siberia has been called a second Ukraine for its abundance of grain, while the supply of sea-food from the maritime provinces would contribute greatly to any food problem.

For the utilization of all these raw materials great blast furnaces, metallurgical and chemical works as well as machine shops and factories have been set up in the Urals, especially at Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, Omsk, Magnitogorsk, Stalinsk, Novo-Sibirsk, and Irkutsk.

Production Beyond Urals

With all these raw materials and resources available and with plentiful water power (for 23.6 per cent of the country's electricity-generating power is in the Urals), the territory east of the Urals under Premier Stalin's far-sighted and astute planning has developed as a major industrial and productive area and is playing a most important role in maintaining the power of the Soviet Union.

However, it must be remembered that only a short time has passed since the program was set up for the utilization of the Urals as a production center; and there are many undeveloped and unexploited resources that must yet be brought up to play their role in the Soviet Union's great industrial plan. The manufacturing sections, too, have not achieved the advanced technique of the European Russian industries and so have yet to display their full productive capacities.

That the temperature in these regions hovers near the freezing point throughout the year must also be considered as a great obstacle in the mass cultivation and development of the natural resources here.

The Soviet Union, after a year and a half of bloody battles, faces a major manpower problem as well as difficulties in production and supply, especially in the field of heavy industry before it can be able to undertake a successful large-scale offensive operation against Germany.

Should, by chance, the Stalin regime go east of the Urals, there seems every possibility that it will be able to maintain only its own existence, and although up to the present the racial problems have not risen to the surface a trend towards discontent and weariness of war may possibly break out in the Soviet Union.

However, the experience and skill of Premier Stalin will be devoted toward suppressing such a possibility and toward maintaining the faith of the people. He will endeavor to utilize to the full the tenacity and endurance of the Slavic race and to bring about the cultivation and development of the Urals. At the same time he will make the best use of what supplies and equipments which are being sent from America and Great Britain for a persistent campaign of guerrilla warfare.

Therefore, no matter how great may be the blows hammered against the Stalin regime, with the latter being built up on the confidence of the Soviet people and on the assistance of foreign countries, the collapse of this government cannot be expected without great difficulties, and it is very likely that even though there may be some discontent and dissatisfaction within the country the Soviet Union will continue to cooperate to some degree with the United States and England.

From all the above aspects it can be seen that the power of the Soviet Union to conduct a major, all-out offensive this winter will be much less than that which carried it through the winter of 1941-42, and up to the present the superiority of the German Army has featured the German-Soviet War.

A study of these conditions will show us that a gradual easterly trend is to be expected in the expansion of the center of the Soviet Union's economic as well as political and ideological development.

In the Periodicals

Tokyo, Vol. 5, No. 1, January, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Bungei Shunju-sha, Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Leading articles: From Preliminary to Main War, Aircraft Carriers, Way for Victory, Battle in the Mediterranean and the War of Greater East Asia, Impressions of South Pacific, Near the Solomon Islands, Aircraft Carrier Fights, Andaman, the First Front of the West, Bali Island, the Sinking of the Lexington, the Imperial Navy and Judo, and Highlights of a Round-table Conference on the Imperial Japanese Navy.

Nippon Hyoron, Vol. 18, No. 1, January, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Nippon Hyoron-sha, Tokyo. Price 90 sen. Feature articles: Thought, Belief and Learning, Modern National Literature and Spirit of Manyo, Continuous Long-Term War in Economics, and Discussions of Racial Faith.

Keikoku, Vol. 10, No. 1, January, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Zaisei Johosha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Leading articles: To Devote the Establishment of Co-Prosperity Sphere, Determination of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, Strengthening the National Air Defense, To Prepare the Decisive Battle in the Second Year, the Establishment of Greater East Asia Economic Structure, Determination of the Second Year of the Greater East Asia War, Meaning of the Construction of Greater East Asia, Reform of National Life and National Economy, China Problem in Worldwide Struggle, and Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and Japanese Spirit.

Shincho, Vol. 40, No. 1, January, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Shincho-sha, Tokyo. Price 90 sen. Leading articles: Japanese Literature, Theory of Foreign Cultures, Europe, Men of Letters in the the Meiji and Taisho Periods, and Various Thoughts of Reading.

Diamond, Vol. 31, No. 1 dated January 1, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Diamond-sha, Tokyo. Price 80 sen. Leading articles: New Determination, Imperial Rule Assistance Economic Movement, Returning from Co-Prosperity Sphere in Southern Regions, Study on the Second Front Problem, Next Problem of Currency Work in East Asia, and Shipbuilding and World Marine Transportation.

Koron, Vol. 6, No. 1 January, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Daiichi Koron-sha, Tokyo. Price ¥1. Feature articles: Characteristics of Japan's Economy, History of War Economy of the Showa, Literature of Patriots, and Real Meaning of Autonomy of Imperial Subjects.

Fruits of Wisdom

Every gift, though it be small, is in reality great if given with affection.—Pindar.

* * *

True glory takes root, and even spreads; all false pretences, like flowers, fall to the ground; nor can any counterfeit last long.—Cicero.

PATRIOTIC POEMS FOR PATRIOTIC PEOPLE

(Aikoku Hyakunin Isshu)

By Asutaro Miyamori

A new anthology was compiled in November by the Patriotic Service Association of Nippon Literature, with the support of the Board of Information, and through the assistance of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi and the Osaka Mainichi which asked their readers to choose patriotic poems from the Manyoshu, the oldest anthology collected in the Nara Period (710-793), and from those poems composed in subsequent ages down to the Meiji Restoration (1868). From among no fewer than 120,000 classic poems thus submitted by the public, plus some 6,000 pieces recommended by several distinguished men of letters, one hundred gems were selected after careful study by Dr. Nobutsuna Sasaki ad eleven other foremost poets.

True, this anthology includes some verses which make no direct reference to patriotism but treat of the worship of gods and ancestors, the eulogy of the Japanese spirit and of natural beauties, the love between parent and child and that between husband and wife. However, it is to be remembered that those sentiments nourish the soul with high emotion and eventually contribute to the fountainhead of patriotism; hence these verses are quite worthy of adoption as patriotic poems.

The present collection is intended primarily to promote further the patriotic sentiment of the 100 million people eagerly engaged in the execution of the greatest war ever waged by our country, to provide them a source of noble and healthy inspiration and finally to replace the classic Ogura anthology, universally read for centuries and used in the New Year's game of poetry cards, which contains several love songs and many other poems justly considered by the association in question to be inappropriate for the inspiration of the present day people. Translation's of some of the rare gems of the new anthology are given below.

Japanese Soul

Mi wa tatoi Musashi no nobe ni
Kuchinu tomo
Todome-okamashi Yamato-damashii.
E'en though my body may perish
Miserably in the fields of Musashi,
I do long to leave behind me
A Japanese soul permanently.

By Yoshida Shō-in
(1831-1859)

Shō-in was one of the most prominent pioneers of the Meiji Restoration. He was executed by the Tokugawa Government as a political offender. "Yamato-damashii" or Japanese soul signifies a loyal, patriotic, brave, refined and benevolent spirit.

Imperial Reign

Kimi ga yo wa Iwao to tomoni
Ugokaneba
Kudakete kaere Okitsu shiranami.
Because the Imperial reign
Is as immovable as a gigantic rock,
Oh! roaring white waves of the sea,
Be rent asunder and roll back.

By Tomobayashi Mitsuhira
(1814-1865)

A zealous loyalist and good poet, Tomobayashi Mitsuhira joined in an uprising against the Tokugawa regime which failing, he was arrested and executed. The above poem, which is said to have been his death-verse, stresses that the Imperial reign is so firm that any foreign invasion is sure to prove futile.

Great Rope

Mononofu no Yamato-gokoro wo
Yori-awase
Tada hitosuji Ozuna ni seyo.
It is my fervent hope
That the Japanese souls
Of our warriors should be twisted
Together into a single large rope.

By Nomura Bōtō-Ni
(1806-1867)

Bōtō-Ni, widow of a loyalist samurai of the Fukuoka Clan, was a good poetess and an ardent loyalist, whose villa in a remote hamlet was often a secret rendezvous for patriots who exerted themselves for the overthrow of the Shogunate and the restoration of the Imperial reign. Takasugi Shinsaku, a great loyalist of the Chōshu Clan, and Saigō Takamori, another loyalist of the Satsuma Clan, happening one day to call at her villa, Bōtō-Ni advised them to join hands in their common movement; but on their refusal for some reason, she showed them the above impromptu verse. They were deeply moved and immediately agreed to her petition.

Gold Blossoms

Sumerogi no Miyo sakaen to
Azuma naru
Michinoku yama ni Kugane hanasaku.
In sign of the prosperity
Of our mighty Lord's reign,
Gold hath bloomed beautifully
In the Michinoku mountain.

By Otomo Yakamochi
(718-785)

In his last year, Yakamochi was Senior Councillor of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Expeditionary Force. He was a prominent poet and numerous verses from his pen are quoted in the Manyoshu.

In February, 748, when the Emperor Shōmu was concerned about the shortage of gold requisite for gilding the great image of Buddha of the Tōdaiji Temple, a gold mine was discovered in Michinoku to the boundless joy of the Emperor. In congratulation of this happy event, Yakamochi composed a long poem collaborated by three envoys, of which the above verse is one. Out of his many masterpieces this particular one was selected for the present anthology, in view of the extreme importance of mining industry in connection with the great war.

Cherry Trees

Miyama-gi no Sono Kozue tomo
Miezarishi
Sakura wa hana ni Araware ni keri.
The distant mountains' cherry trees
Which, by their leafless boughs alone,
Could not be told from other trees,
Now by their flowers are clearly known.

By Minamoto Yorimasa
(1104-1180)

Yorimasa was a brave warrior and an eminent poet, and numerous verses of his composition are included in several Imperial anthologies. The cherry trees in remote mountains, when their leaves have fallen, cannot be distinguished from other trees; but when spring comes and they have bloomed, they are recognized by their beautiful flowers. This verse, extremely beautiful in rhythm and phraseology, is a symbolic one implying that a man's true worth and greatness come to light in due course of time and under favorable circumstances. It is to be noted in this connection that the "yama-zakura" or mountain cherry blossom is the symbol of the Japanese spirit.

Cherry Flowers at Yoshino

Mukashi tare Kakaru sakura no
Hana wo uete
Yoshino wo haru no Yama to nashiken.
Who in the days of yore planted
Such cherry trees at Yoshino,
To make it a beautiful mountain
In springtime?—I wish I could know?

By Fujiwara Yoshitsugu
(12th century)

Yoshitsugu was Prime Minister in the reign of the Emperor Gotoba (reigned 1184-1198). This is an excellent poem eulogizing the beauty of Yoshino which is noted for its cherry blossoms and historic associations.

Loyalty

Yama wa sake Umi wa asenan Yo
naritomo
Kimi ni futa-gokoro Waga arame yamo.
Even if all this world should change,
If mountains should be riven apart
And oceans dried, I never would show
To my liege lord a double heart.

By Minamoto Sanetomo
(1191-1219)

Sanetomo was the third Kamakura Shogun and a prominent poet who left a number of good verses. This verse, which is a vow of loyalty, was presented to the ex-Emperor Gotoba, who was greatly discontented with the ascendancy of the Shogunate at Kamakura.

Worthy Parents

Sumeragi ni Tsukae-matsure to
Ware no umishi
Waga tarachine zo Tōtokari keru.
How worthy they were!—
My parents who bore me,
That I may exert myself
In the Sovereign's service loyally.

By Sakura Azumao
(1810-1860)

Azumao, an authority on the Japanese classics, was a zealous loyalist. Involved in the Sakurada incident—the assassination of Ii Naosuke, the Tokugawa Shogun's Prime Minister—, he was arrested and soon after died in prison.

Immortal Reputation

Onoko yamo Munashi-karu beki
Yorozuyo ni
Katari tsugu beki Na wa tatezu shite.
Should I, a man, pass away
In vain without a reputation
Worthy of telling to one genera-

(Continued on Page 3)